

# BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT

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## The Farmer With The Monthly Milk Check Is The One With The Well Improved Farm, And It Grows Richer Every Year

### GERMANS TRIUMPH ON SOUTH BELGIAN BORDER.

London at Last Admits that the Kaiser's Troops Have Taken Dixmude, After Many Assaults.

Belgium, Nov. 11.—There was tremendous fighting at Dixmude, which the Germans have now retaken. The Germans, advancing in torrents, charged fifteen times in one night.

"I shall never forget their occupation of the town," said a Belgian officer who was wounded in the course of the operations. "My regiment, after having resisted for several days in the trenches, was ordered into place and had scarcely got there when in the middle of the night a tremendous commotion took place.

"Officers were calling up their men by whistles and shouts of alarm. We were on the point of being surprised but fortunately our machine guns had been installed in good positions and were served by determined men.

"A perfect hail of bullets was thrown on the Germans who, during the night advanced fifteen times to attack. As many times they were thrown back by our troops.

"The German soldiers were even brought to the point of marching over their own dead and wounded.

"I shall never forget the cries of the latter amid the infernal noise of rifles and the machine gun fusillade.

"In a single street when daylight came were over 800 German dead and wounded. These tactics cost the Germans thousands of lives but enabled them to cross the river and establish themselves at several points on the left bank."

London, Nov. 11.—Today's news from the battle front in France and Belgium hits London with a shock of surprise, so different is it from what the dispatches of the last few days had led this capital to expect.

The widely heralded, triumphantly welcomed announcement of yesterday that the German retreat from Belgium was begun and it was a question of days until the Kaiser's armies would be in full retreat is followed by the report that not only have the Germans rallied along all their front but have succeeded in driving the allies out of Dixmude and the town of Eloi south of Ypres and have won a distinct advantage in the battle around Labassee, capturing all told 3,000 of the allies' soldiers and nearly a score of machine guns.

The hundredth day of fighting sees the battle of the canals drawing to the close of its fourth week and from today's dispatches it is difficult to imagine longer that the Germans have suffered complete defeat in their movement

against Dunkirk and Calais, inaugurated immediately after the fall of Ostend on October 30.

Official reports from both Paris and Berlin agree that the Germans have won successes in the last few days of fighting. That the seriousness of the situation is realized in the French capital is indicated by the release after 24 hours of the news of the fall of Dixmude. It is assumed that the French war office when apprised of this disaster to the allied arms yesterday, held it back in the hope that today's developments would be more favorable. In this they were disappointed.

"We made good progress yesterday on the branch of the Ypres canal," says the Berlin official statement received here by wireless. "We took Dixmude by storm. We captured more than 500 prisoners and nine machine guns."

"Throughout the day the enemy has continued the effort begun yesterday but without obtaining any further results," says the French official statement issued tonight. "He has attempted in vain to debouch from Dixmude upon the right bank of the Yser."

Along the Belgian coast, north of Newport, there is a ray of hope in the news that the allies have re-occupied Lombertzyde, and his is commented on by the French official as follows: "The enemy has directed against Lombertzyde a counter attack which we have repulsed."

Reinforcements of fresh troops are believed to have been rushed to the Germans along nearly the entire front. One report is that the Germans and Austrians have effected a change of troops by which maneuvers the Slav soldiers of the Austrian army have been made a far more effective fighting unit. In the eastern theatre they were reported to have shown reluctance to fight the Slav troops of the Russians. In the French and Belgian campaign they are now opposed to troops with whom they have no blood ties.

The Berlin official, after detailing the occupation of Dixmude, continues: "Further south on this line our troops crossed the canal west of Langemarek. The young German regiments threw themselves against the first line of the enemy's position, singing in the attack. About 2,000 infantry were taken prisoners and six machine guns were captured."

This reference to "the young German regiments" is supposed to mean the reinforcements to the seasoned troops who have been bearing the brunt of the fighting during the last few weeks.

"South of Ypres," the Berlin report continues, "we have driven

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### GET USED TO WAR IN TRENCHES.

Rheims Still Suffers From Hail of Shells

Paris, Nov. 10, (11:30 a. m.)—Contentment and confidence prevail among the hundreds of thousands of French, British and Belgian troops engaged along the extended battle line from the North Sea to Switzerland, in an endeavor to dislodge the invading army from its stronghold on French and Belgian territory, according to French officers arriving at the capital today from the front.

Apart from the fierce encounters from Lille and Arras to the seacoast both armies during the last week have maintained their positions. The combatants sit steadfastly in their wet trenches, occasionally executing the only possible maneuver—a night attack. At any other time the slightest sign of life brings a hail of rifle bullets, for the infantry is always on the alert.

The two armies have been so long dug in at the same spot that the upturned earth of the trenches is nearly everywhere covered with a growth of grass or weeds. The reliefs are made in the dark hours of the long autumn night with as little noise as possible, and the sight of great masses of men marching along the country roads leading to the trenches lends a weird aspect to the neighboring districts.

The men coming off duty are covered with mud, but they proceed to their places of repose, usually in the open under the trees of a forest or in a field. There they lie down, generally on waterproof sheets and covered by overcoats, and fall at once into sleep. Some of them are better off, since their commanders have built straw-thatcher shelters for their men and horses, where they rest in comfort.

One thing this war has shown, the military men say, is that the commissariat and ammunition supply service have made the carrying on of hostilities much easier.

Never on any occasion, except in the case of the isolated detachment, has the food supply been lacking, while fresh clothing is handed out quickly to men who, owing to a sudden attack, have been forced to abandon their kits.

To spectators looking out over the present gigantic battlefield, every part of the country-side in the immediate vicinity of the actual battle line is described by army officers as presenting the appearance of complete desertion. So far as the eye can reach on both wings, all is still.

Every minute or two comes the tearing sound of a great shell, whizzing through the air, and this

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### BLAME ON BRITAIN.

Topekan, Just Home From Europe, Discusses War.

That England is responsible for the European conflict is the conviction of the German people, according to Charles Wind, of Garfield Place, who returned home Saturday evening from a several months' tour through Europe. While in Europe, Mr. Wind traveled through England, France, Germany and other countries which are fighting for European supremacy.

"The people of France and Germany are to a certain extent friendly," said Mr. Wind. "The Germans believe that England is at the bottom of the whole affair and is counting on reaping the benefit of the conflict should the allies win. On the other hand, should Germany win, it is believed in Europe that France must pay."

"When I left Paris, shortly before the German airmen began dropping bombs on the city, it was exceptionally quiet at that place. The cafes closed at 8 o'clock and few of the theatres were open."

"In Berlin it is different. A stranger could scarcely tell that a war existed. The cafes and theatres are open as usual and the gay life of the city is the same as before the war."

"In Germany the soldiers march through the streets singing 'The Watch Am Rhine.'"

### Plenty of Men in Germany.

"There seems to be a plentiful supply of men in Germany. Boys less than 18 years of age and men more than 45 years old have not been compelled to serve in the army. While in Germany I was told that 2,000,000 were being held in reserve. These men are equipped to go into the field. There is no fighting on German soil. The Germans are enthusiastic about the war."

"In France all the men obtainable are being sent to the front. In Germany the villages and towns are full of soldiers ready to go to the front."

"The Germans are not destroying villages and committing some of the acts credited them by the reports of the allies. They are destroying property only when it is necessary for the safety of the German army."

"Feeling in Germany against the Hindu and African troops of the allies is high. When these troops are captured they are not held as prisoners—they are shot."

"The French artillery is acknowledged by the Germans to be exceptionally good. But the infantry is poor. The Germans are now building guns to shoot across the English channel. The German government is maintaining great secrecy as to the manufacture of the big guns."

Because he spoke to a waitress in a cafe in Paris in the German language Wind was at once taken up as a spy by French officials. He was later released after showing American papers.

According to Mr. Wind, Americans in both France and Germany are well treated. The Germans in particular are courteous to Americans.

Mr. Wind is in the United States mail service.—Topeka State Journal.

### THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The sessions of the Farmers' Institute held on Monday and Tuesday of this week were fairly well attended, but not nearly as well as they should have been considering the importance of these gatherings to the farmers and the town people as well. There were a number of interesting talks and discussions, not only from the regular institute workers but from the home people as well, and the value of these exchanges of ideas cannot be over-estimated. More and better stock, and more bushels of grain from less acres of ground, are the things that are going to put and keep Kansas at the front as a great agricultural state, and the Farmers' Institute is a big help in that direction and should be encouraged by every person interested in the farming industry, and that means every person in this part of the state.

Jeff Yanney was over from Albion township Tuesday on a bus-

### MRS. SUSAN HOOD.

Grandma Susan Hood, for many years a resident of this city and community, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ray, in Newton, on Sunday night of this week, aged 89 years, 11 months and 21 days. Although greatly advanced in years, Mr. Hood had enjoyed fairly good health until lately and her death is a sad shock to the relatives and many friends. The remains were brought to this city Monday evening and funeral services were held from the Christian church Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock and interment made in the Great Bend cemetery.

Mrs. Hood was born near Freeman, Indiana, November 18, 1824, and at that place was united in marriage to Wm. Hood. Later the family moved to Iowa where they lived until 1874, when Mr. Hood came to Barton county and took up a homestead, bringing his family here from Iowa the next year, and they lived on their farm south of town until about twenty years ago when they moved to this city. Mr. Hood died about nine years ago and since that time Mrs. Hood has made her home for the greater part of the time with her son, Mack, of the south side, and her daughter, Mrs. Ray, of Newton. She leaves to mourn her death three sons and two daughters, Daniel Hood, of this city; Mack Hood, of the south side, and Will Hood, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Ray, of Newton, and Mrs. Rhoda Williams.

She was a devout Christian woman, universally esteemed by all who knew her, and the many old friends and neighbors will be sorely grieved to learn of her death and extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Will E. Stoke made a business trip to Hutchinson Tuesday evening.

Miss Elsie Lorimer has been here from Hutchinson the past week for a visit with relatives and friends.

Rev. L. C. Schnacke, who had been visiting with relatives and old friends here for a few days, left Tuesday for Garden City to prepare their household goods for shipment to Topeka, where they will make their future home. Mrs. Schnacke went on to Topeka.

### COME IN SLOWLY.

Final Returns Not Available Until End of Week.

Not until the latter part of the week will final returns from the state-wide election be compiled in the office of Charles Sessions, secretary of state. Less than 40 counties have thus far reported their official figures and reports from some of the larger counties will not be received for several days. The official reports continue to boost the pluralities of Capper and Curtis and assure John Dawson, attorney general, a place on the supreme bench.

With complete official and unofficial reports from every county in Kansas, the Curtis plurality promises to be somewhere between 7,000 and 7,500. Capper will probably finish the gubernatorial race with a plurality of about 48,000 over Governor George H. Hodges. Dawson leads Col. Ed C. Little for third place on the supreme bench by more than 9,500 plurality. The other two places on the bench will go to Justice Henry F. Mason and John Marshall. Mason has a lead of more than 4,000 over Marshall in 87 counties.

The returns from the judiciary contest in 87 counties which have reported their final figures give: Mason 182,312; Marshall, 179,299; Dawson, 174,189; Little 166,316.

Returns from about thirty counties give a majority for the recall amendment, while these same counties indicate the defeat of the tax amendment.

Mr. and Mrs. August Fenn were down from Heizer Wednesday on a shopping trip and visit.

Mrs. Cal Ewalt and children left the first of the week for a visit with her sister in La Junta, Colo.

Miss Lizzie Komarek, of the Lischsky store, visited with relatives and friends in Ellinwood Sunday.

John Wilhoit was on the sick list for several days the first of the week being threatened with an attack of typhoid fever.

Dr. E. E. Morrison left the first of the week for Washington, D. C., where he will attend the convention of the American College of Surgeons, of which he is a member.

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